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THE OLD WAY FROM EAST TO WEST.

A recent life of Napoleon, giving the characteristics of the wonderful man when twenty years of age, says: "In particular his mind was dazzled by the splendors of the Orient as the only field on which an Alexander could have displayed himself, and he knew what but a few great minds have grasped, that the interchange of relations between the East and the West has been the life of the world."

That is brought vividly to mind as one reads of the celebration in ancient Delhi, the Mogul capitol, in honor of the coronation of a King in little England. The civilization and power of the West turned back "to interchange relations" and to found a new civilization on the spot where progress began in the long ago, before the first page of history was written.

To welcome a pale-faced Viceroy, some pale-faced princes and princesses, those who represented the newly-crowned King, all the splendor of Oriental magnificence was brought out, and though the English there were few, England's power was represented by that imperturbable chieftain who just closed the great war in South Africa. His impassive face was a symbol to every bedecked Indian Prince that Great Britain does not rely upon numbers in carrying on her conquests, but upon her force, present and in reserve.

That procession with pealing trumpets and trumpeting elephants must have been wonderful to see. All the more wonderful because of the thoughts it must have awakened. In times past all the great nations of Europe have dreamed of making a conquest of India.

It was among the earliest of the dreams of Napoleon. He thought that the far East was the only spot whereon Alexander could, in the brief space of his life, have wrought out his marvelous career, and the possibility of emulating him was consciously or unconsciously taking form in his own fierce brain. While dreaming he was taking in and assimilating the generalship of Caesar, which in brief was to stretch out his lines when on the march, and in battle, but while feinting here and there and sometimes carrying on a furious battle all along the line, to watch and when he saw the first signs of weakening on the part of the enemy, to concentrate his great guns on that point and then converting a section of his army into a wedge drive it with irresistible valor upon that point, split the opposing army in two, knowing that after that there would be chaos for his enemy and victory for him. It was but doing what Caesar had done twenty generations earlier, but he swept

Europe and dreamed of sweeping Asia with his audacious sword.

But he failed and Great Britain with slower methods won—won India as Waterloo was won by that stubborn tenacity that seems never to comprehend the possibility of defeat.

Well, all this is of interest to the men of the United States. From beyond the Euphrates and the Indus, the world's conquest over savagery moved west. It was generally for more territory and more loot, no matter what the pretense might be, but age after age it went on until the Atlantic stopped for a thousand years its progress. Then the New World was uncovered and that same conquest began again just as before in the name of kings and of religion but for the same purpose, for territory and loot, against the wilderness and savage tribes until the shore of another great ocean was reached. The progress has always been the same, from east to west. But in the meantime the world has changed. The great struggle of the world's nations now is to dominate trade. In the meantime invention has given man the steam and electric motors, through which the continents have been drawn close together and the oceans reduced to ferries. Here the United States occupies such vantage ground that it will be through sheer incompetency if she fails, for all other nations must reverse the rule of the ages and go backward to succeed, while with our countrymen the old rule from east to west is hers to follow.

In India Great Britain made her conquest of force by arming friendly tribes and, with British officers to lead them, subdued hostile tribes. What arms are in the conquest of kings, money is in the conquests of commerce.

In Southeastern Asia are gathered on small areas one-half of the world's toilers. They lack only weapons and leaders to create such a trade as was never seen before. The United States has the directing minds, it has an abundance of the only money by which those toilers can measure their daily transactions. Why not place that weapon in their hands and continue the conquest, of the world from east to west until the spot where the first Western march was taken up is reached? The plan seems at once so necessary, so easy to carry out, and so magnificent in promise, that we cannot understand how the so-called statesmen of our country can fail to see it at a glance and at once proceed to put it in execution.

THE REAL TEST.

Referring to Apostle Smoot's candidacy, the News remarks that, "If a religious test is to be interposed in political affairs in this country, it will be a radical departure from the spirit of our national institutions, and a direct violation of a provision of the National Constitution."

We think that is true, but will it be a departure from the spirit of our institutions or a violation of the Constitution to question a gentleman as to his real nationality; as to whether in fact he is a citizen of the United States or whether he has not voluntarily alienated himself from citizenship under our Government and given his fealty, under appalling oaths, to another earthly government, which would overthrow the Government of the United States in twenty minutes if it possessed the power to do so?

THE VICIES OF MEN.

In an article in a recent issue of the Deseret News appears the following:

During the time of the rigid enforcement of the acts of Congress specially framed for Utah, the vices now complained of were rampant in this city. But they could not be seen by the religious gentlemen who were actively engaged in urging the enforcement of those laws and are now concerned about conditions that are certainly not worse today than then, but which have been made prominent through crimes that have been recently disclosed.

Why that was lugged into an editorial on the vices of this city would by a mystery to any one unacquainted with the methods of the News. At the time referred to, two very upright Mormon Mayors had, practically, the control of the city. One was the late Mr. Little, the other the late Mr. Frank Armstrong. During the administration of the first-named gentleman the News was daily declaring that the city was given up to saloons, something never heard of until they were brought here by Gentiles. In answer to that it was shown that when the first internal revenue office was established here the collector found that there were thirty-two distilleries in arrears for taxes in this Territory, that the chiefest of these was owned by Brigham Young, and that a subservient City Council had given him, while President of "the celestial kingdom and the kingdom of God on earth" a practical monopoly of the liquor-selling business of the city, and that it, of the vilest kind, was always on tap in the church store. Again, at a church meeting in his ward one Sunday evening, Mr. Little, who was a candid and truthful man, took occasion to state that he had been making some estimates and had found that if only Gentiles were drinkers in this city, they must average several gallons per day to each one.

Mayor Armstrong, who was in matters relating to his church a born fanatic, undertook to stamp out sexual vices in the city and after some months of zealous work one day said to a Gentile friend who called at his office, that he had stamped out every house of prostitution in the city. The friend suggested that he call in some of the police and ask their opinion. He did so, and was informed that the local well-known houses were closed, but that the system was scattered from Fort Douglas to the Jordan river.

The News knew all these facts when it published the above extract. It knew, further, that in those crucial days the money was subscribed by prominent elders of the church to hire and furnish two houses, that women to supply them were imported from the east and west, that the police were stationed to report who called at such houses, the hope being to involve the then Governor of the Territory, other prominent Federal officials and prominent Gentiles. After that history it is the least bit strange that the News continues to refer to those years in a spirit of reproach to modern reformers. At that time, too, the city contained only about one-third of its present population.

In the treatment of the vices of a city both the News and the church people have always made the mistake of insisting that the practice of human vices should be treated as a crime; the same as robbery or burglary or arson, though the world's experience is that such treatment is never a remedy. In places where the matter is understood the effort is not to accomplish impossibilities, but to